UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 98-CR-1101(ILG)

United States Courthouse -against-

Brooklyn, New York

Wednesday, April 17, 2019 FELIX SATER,

10:30 a.m.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR MOTION BEFORE THE HONORABLE I. LEO GLASSER UNITED STATES SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: RICHARD DONOGHUE, ESQ.

United States Attorney

Eastern District of New York

271 Cadman Plaza East

Brooklyn, New York 11201

BY: TEMIDAYO AGANGA-WILLIAMS, ESQ.

Assistant United States Attorney

For Felix Sater MOSES & SINGER

405 Lexington Avenue, 12th Floor

New York, New York 10174 ROBERT S. WOLF, ESQ. BY: ROBERT BARNES MCFARLANE, ESQ.

For First Look Media: EMERY, CELLI, BRINCKERHOFF & ABADY

600 Fifth Avenue, 10th Floor

New York, New York 10020

BY: ANDREW CELLI, ESQ. BRIAN BRALOW, ESQ. Good morning.

ALL: Good morning.

THE COURT: I think it is appropriate for me to hear the movant first.

MR. BRALOW: All right, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I know and I well appreciate that motions for leave to intervene and motions to unseal are somewhat common before you, and it would be not judicious or in the interest of time to actually discuss the state of the First Amendment law of access. I suspect that you are quite familiar with it.

I also recognize that the Court has grappled with this question with respect to the interplay between the PSR and the sentencing memoranda, as well as the 5K letter, throughout the term of this particular matter as it relates to this Information.

I'll be very clear that we have never wanted and we do not ask for the PSR. What we do ask, though, in this circumstance, is at least the sentencing memoranda and the 5K letter, and some of the documents that have been sealed. And the reason why we come forward this time, and perhaps the next time, or sometime in the future, is that we believe that The First Amendment right of access does attach to these particular papers, and that each time that the Court has an obligation, respectfully, to examine whether the compelling

interests that have called for the sealing remain. Now one of the changed circumstances that make us go forward at this moment, and I think they are somewhat obvious.

The first is that Mr. Sater seems to be the one controlling the narrative of what it is that he has done and what he has not done with respect to his cooperation. So he, in dribs and drabs, discusses his heroic -- his heroism, and yet we really don't have a full picture or understanding about what was the cooperation, and what was the effort that allowed Mr. Sater to have the type of sentencing that he actually ultimately received.

We also know that this Court and other courts have, by dribs and drabs, released certain information. Last week we learned that Mr. Sater had received -- you know, Mr. Sater -- we've looked at the -- the Court unsealed three documents. Last week the Court unsealed three documents that talked about Mr. Sater wearing a wire, going, traveling for the benefit of the FBI, and what we would be interested in knowing is exactly what is the Government's interest at this point in keeping his cooperation -- continuing to seal off his cooperation.

Because, in fact, we still maintain, and always have maintained, that it's going to be the Government's burden to demonstrate a compelling -- or Mr. Sater's burden to demonstrate a compelling interest, and to demonstrate that the

sealing is no broader than necessary and that it would be effective.

We also know today that Mr. Sater and his involvement with the Trump organization, his likely mention or reference in the Mueller report is -- creates a significant public interest in what it is that this individual has done and not done historically. And it really is this concept that we need to be able to protect the historical record with respect to Mr. Sater, because at some point we will be, you know, he -- there will be people that will be interested in exactly this particular conduct that Mr. Sater did and, frankly, the conduct of the Government in relationship to Mr. Sater.

I mean, it should not be ignored or it comes as an interesting coincidence that several of the U.S. Attorneys that were working with Mr. Sater during the 1990s and into the 2000s, are some of the same attorneys that are working or had worked with Mr. Mueller in the special investigation with respect to the President.

We know that Mr. Sater has testified before Congress and is likely to testify before Congress, and we also know that Mr. Sater seems to be quite willing to disclose what he wants to disclose at one time or another.

So I maintain, and first look maintains, that it is clear that The First Amendment right of access attaches to

sentencing reports.

THE COURT: It is not an absolute right.

MR. BRALOW: But it is not an absolute right and it is clear that the Court has the obligation to determine whether there is a compelling interest, and the Court has met this obligation repeatedly. But maybe it is now time to disclose this particular information, or at least to put the Government through taking a look at the various sentencing memoranda and the sentencing report again to see what, in fact, is particularly compelling.

The Government, I suspect, will bring out the Charmer's factors one more time, and that's fine. Or Mr. Sater will. But we have to look at what were those interests in Charmer that are perhaps not particularly likely or important -- or are not -- are not really subject to being protected at this point. For the safety of the defendant, for instance, is one of the first Charmer's factors.

Well, Mr. Sater is well willing to discuss his activity and usually when you are talking about <u>Charmer</u> in this circumstance, the cooperation seems to be ongoing.

The privacy of third-parties. We can't really discuss or disclose -- take any type of crack at trying to decide what the privacy of third-parties are, but at least the public should have a succinct statement as to what that privacy interest is, rather than just a generalized statement

of the Charmer's factors.

Protecting the ability of the Government to provide other cooperators would be one of the factors that is most often discussed in Charmer. I am having trouble, as a practical matter, when this cooperator -- well, it just seems, I will put it this way, Mr. Sater is sui generis. He seems to be a person that is acting on his own behalf and creating his own story. It doesn't seem that, in effect, that Mr. Sater -- the disclosure of Mr. Sater's information that would be found not in the PSR, but in the 5K letter, and the sentencing memoranda, would be implicated by or would implicate somehow a chilling effect on these particular cooperators at this time.

Finally, there is that issue with respect to protecting information that would be held in confidence, that was provided in confidence. Again, looking at a blank piece of paper, I can't really address that, but what I would ask the Court to do, and I ask the Government to do, is to take a look at what was provided in that particular sentencing memoranda and the 5K letter, and determine whether or not the public's right of access at this point to understand what and how the justice was provided to Mr. Sater was meted out.

I think that you have heard the arguments before, but I think at this time and at this moment, it is time for a new look with respect to these documents, and it's really time to hear the Government assert what interests still remain and

why these particular documents should be sealed.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me just tell you that I do not intend to proceed with this hearing regarding whether the information in the documents that have been requested to be unsealed does or does not yield some overriding compelling interest. I am bound by In Re: Herald and by Haller to give the proponents for maintaining the sealing of these documents an opportunity to carry the burden of proof, which is theirs, that continued sealing is necessary.

To do that, a review of those documents would be necessary and to review them in open court would, obviously, defeat the entire purpose of whether documents should or should not be sealed. So I will not go into that question here in open court. I will do that in camera.

There will be a record of those proceedings. I do not know how long they will take. I doubt that they will take very long. And to the extent that the findings are made, which are deemed to be unsatisfactory, or make proponents of unsealing unhappy, I think Herald and Haller indicate that an appellate process is appropriate. That procedure has been affirmed by the Second Circuit.

Mr. Bralow, I have been through this more than once.

And what is interesting about it, there are a number of things that are interesting about it. I am sorely tempted to conduct

what might loosely be described as a seminar in sealing and the underlying objectives of this entire process, particularly statements which are made in the leading cases which are cited all the time, <u>Lugosch</u> and <u>Amodeo</u> and <u>Alcantara</u> about how historically all of this was done.

Going back into history, if that would mean going back to 17th and 18th century judicial proceedings in England, there was not access to trials at all, let alone documents. Even in this country, the question as to whether the access, the right of access pertained to documents, historically it pertained to the trial. And so you had a Supreme Court case decide whether access to suppression hearings permitted by The First Amendment. Had the Supreme Court then had to decide whether sentencing proceedings require access pursuant to The First Amendment.

I think in <u>Gannett versus DePasquale</u>, Judge Rehnquist said he does not under why The First Amendment is even applicable here, why it has any application to this whole purpose.

We can go into that for a long time. We can question exactly what is it besides knowing that Sater cooperated -- and by the way, Sater is not driving the narrative for this Court. This Court is making its determination based upon what the law would require it to make, and it is interesting to observe what it is that this is

really all about.

In 1998 I took a plea of guilty to Sater to a racketeering count which was the same, precise same count, for which 19 other defendants were indicted. It was part of that whole pump and dump operation which organized crime was intimately involved. I believe I am right in remembering that I sentenced every one of those 19 defendants eventually over a period of time.

And 10 or 11 years went by after that plea was taken and the letters that you say I unsettled, or three that were requested by a Ms. Collins, who is now someplace in Romania, I think, were letters which asked for an adjournment over 10 or 11 years, if you looked at the docket sheet. There are letters requesting an adjournment. The defendant namely, Felix Sater, was a cooperator.

And then the time came in 2010, I think, or 2009, when Sater was sentenced. That was the end of the matter.

Nothing else was of any great significance. Just another defendant pled guilty to a crime, was sentenced.

And then an action is commenced in the Southern

District of New York, and everything that has happened since had nothing to do with the crime for which he was sentenced, the RICO offense. Everything that has happened since 2010, I guess, is when the attorneys who then represented Sater came dashing into my court requesting a preliminary injunction,

civil action was filed in the Southern District of New York and attached to the complaint was a Pre-Sentence Report and proffer agreements and a cooperation agreement.

You know all about that, don't you, Mr. Bralow?
MR. BRALOW: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So nothing to do with the crime for which Mr. Sater was sentenced and to which he pleaded guilty. Had only to do with Mr. Sater's involvement in real estate transactions. Had nothing to do with that crime to which he pleaded guilty back in 1998.

And now there is renewed interest. And it is interesting. Looking at your brief, or memorandum in support of your application, what is interesting is on page 3, Mr. Sater is scheduled to appear before the U.S. House Intelligence and Judiciary Committee. The Court knows that the intense light of scrutiny shines on Mr. Sater's relationship with Russian oligarchs and organized crime.

You know all that. You knew what his relationship was to Russian oligarchs. I think all of that has been revealed many times in the past. That was part of his cooperation during that 10 or 11 years.

But then you go on: His association with President Donald Trump, his involvement in meetings concerning building a Trump tower. That is what has really fueled all this sudden interest in Felix Sater, because he is involved with Trump.

And so in order to have some understanding of what his involvement with Trump was, the need is to unsettle documents which were part of a sentence back in 2009.

I do not want to go on and read some more references, in your very good, very able memorandum continuing to talk about how important all this is for the understanding of his relationship with Trump. His relationship with Trump, there is not a mention of Trump, as I remember it, not in 1998 when he pleaded guilty. I don't think he even knew who Trump was then, nor was there any mention of Trump in a Pre-Sentence Report that I can remember, or in any other documents relating to sentence involving or relating to Trump that I can remember.

But there is this renewed interest in the documents which had to do with his sentence, whether his cooperation warranted the sentence which the Court imposed. Did the Court exercise, discharge its judicial responsibility to the defendant and to the community? Was the sentence appropriate given all the circumstances of his cooperation and the rest of it. That is one question which has been fueling a lot of this.

I do not know whether you saw the two recent documents that were recorded.

 $\label{eq:MR.BRALOW: I did, Your Honor. I do not endorse them.} \\$

THE COURT: The question with respect to why wasn't restitution ordered in connection with Sater; it was not ordered in connection with the 19 defendants who were part of that crime, simply because the statute provided that restitution is not appropriate where the amount is impossible to ascertain harm to any particular defendant or victim is hard to entertain. An effort to do all that would unnecessarily and needlessly complicate and prolong the judicial process.

And the Government made that application. Said to me, restitution is not appropriate because of all those factors and the statute says it.

So what is it that you want to know that you do not already know that may have some implication for the Trump connection which Sater?

The point of the matter is, without laboring it any further, with respect to whether there is anything in these documents, which I am not aware of now, that the Government can point out would justify some compelling interest, some overriding social value, I will conduct a hearing with the Government and with the defendant for the purpose of making that determination. And to the extent that your position is correct, that there is not any justification for continuing these documents to be sealed, I will unseal them. But to the extent that I can be satisfied that there is an overriding

social interest and compelling interest, I will keep it settled. I will keep it sealed.

I do not know that now. It is correct that Sater has maybe a factor for me to consider. He has testified or he has appeared on public television. He has appeared with who was it you told me? Chris Hayes and with --

MR. BRALOW: Quite a few.

THE COURT: -- other people, yes.

An interesting question, I suppose, might be argued as to whether he has waived all of these other considerations. I do not know at this stage whether he has or he has not.

But I can assure you, Mr. Bralow, that if the law requires me to unseal these documents -- you know there seems to be some underlying sense that courts want to keep things secret, that we want to hide things from the public, that the public has a significant interest in knowing what did he do over the 10 or 11 years.

He cooperated. And you know what he did over the 10, 11 years, because you told me that you know. He provided the telephone number of Osama bin Laden. He has done an awful lot of very interesting and dangerous things. What else does the public have to know that would affect these House of Representatives hearings and Mr. Trump?

I do not know. There may be other things.

In your memorandum, what I am really saying,

Mr. Bralow, I am looking at page 2 of your memorandum:

Mr. Sater is protecting safety. Mr. Sater and his family preventing publication that may serve as a disincentive for other confidential informants, preserving the confidentiality of the Pre-Sentence Report have diminished.

Have diminished. They have not disappeared. I do not know whether there is still some kernel left that I do not know about that the Government can convince me, requires continued sealing.

I am sorely tempted to go into it. Some day maybe we can sit down and have a cup of coffee and we will talk about sealing and the judicial function. But there was a professor at the University of Texas Law School. His name was Bernie Ward. He was a great admirer of the Federal judiciary. He never referred to Federal judges as Federal judges. He always referred to them as judges of the Third Article.

And in a memorial that he delivered of a wonderful judge of the Fourth Circuit who had died, a judge by the name of Braxton Craven, I go back to this from time to time because it just renews a sense of what it is I am all about.

Professor Ward talks about an event in 1802 in the House of Representatives when there was an effort to repeal the Judiciary Act of 1801. A representative of the State of Delaware, by the name of Bayard, rose and argued against the repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801 and why, he asked, did the

gentleman fear the judges? The gentlemen who were advocating for the repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801.

Why, he asked -- this was Representative Bayard -- did the gentleman fear the judges? The judges are not a privileged order. They have no shelter but their innocence.

Isn't that a marvelous line? They have no shelter but their innocence, and I can go on with some other stirring things that Professor Ward said at that point.

But underlying that, one gets a sense that really there is a notion that we are really not all that innocent; that we have to be continually examined and tested. And that is appropriate. Certainly appropriate. But there should not be a presumption that we are not innocent.

Mr. Bralow, it has been a pleasure to see you. And I have not asked the Government or Mr. Wolf to say anything because what they would probably say here is all the things you said that they have been saying in the past, whether those are what they are going to continue to tell me, I do not know. Whether there is something else that they have, or the Government knows with respect to Government investigations, or whatever, I do not know. I will give them an opportunity to do it, but to do it in open court, which I think would defeat the whole purpose of sealing or unsealing.

A lot of questions which you have not addressed in your memorandum, there was no appropriate need for you to do

- A lot of interesting questions as to whether 5K1 letters 1 2 have been -- there is experience in logic. Historically how 3 far back the 5K letters go in history, to talk about 4 historically. They are judicial documents, it is true, but the 5K1 letters do more than what the Pre-Sentence Report 5 They provide more than the social history, background 6 7 of the defendant, or details about his cooperation. 8 not looked at them in a long time.
 - I think I had better pay attention to Sir Francis

 Bacon. He said an over speaking judge is no well-tuned symbol and end the proceedings here.
 - I thank you very much.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- $\label{eq:Give some thought to some of the things I have been}$ saying, Mr. Bralow.
 - MR. BRALOW: I certainly, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: The interest now, which had nothing to do, nothing to do with the criminal prosecution going back to 1998. Not a thing.
- And to the extent that there is not or there is some interest in Sater and Trump, it did not happen here. It happened in the Southern District with respect to that action that was brought and things that were attached to that complaint.
- And I think -- I do not know whether the record there is still sealed. I am not sure. It has gone through a

1 | couple of judges.

MR. BRALOW: Yes.

THE COURT: I think it was Judge Buchwald initially and then Judge Engelmayer. I think some other judge in the Southern District is dealing with that case now. I do not know whether that record is sealed, is it?

MR. AGANGA-WILLIAMS: Your Honor, there are portions of it that are sealed that are sealed by virtue of Judge Cogan's orders. That case has since been settled, the 2010 case. But there were -- and primarily because of the Pre-Sentence Report, those documents or the portions of those documents that contain references to the Pre-Sentence Report as indicated by Judge Cogan, affirmed by the Second Circuit, Judge Chen, again here in 2017, again affirmed by the Second Circuit. That is what remains sealed as indicated.

THE COURT: Well, another interesting question is the law of the case.

MR. BRALOW: Your Honor, just a procedural issue, if I may.

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. BRALOW: If it would be helpful, I suggest maybe it would be, that I participate in some way in the hearing, not for me to be involved in the -- perhaps I would like the Court to consider how I can provide at least argument with respect to what should or should not be continued to be sealed

- 1 at some subsequent time when you have the hearing,
- 2 understanding the nature of why the Court wants to have it 3 sealed.

THE COURT: I think you have made your argument as effectively as you could possibly make it in your memorandum.

I do not know what else you can add to it.

MR. BRALOW: Okay.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. I appreciate your invitation, but as of now, I will reject it.

MR. BRALOW: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Have a good day and enjoy the rest of it.

ALL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, with respect to the Government and Mr. Wolf, let's set a time. I think we may need an entire afternoon, if not more, to review these documents and make whatever it is you have to make to try to convince me that they should remain to be settled.

I will make the appropriate findings. If there is an order to maintain the documents sealed -- I keep saying settled, I mean sealed -- and to the extent that I make a determination that there is no justification for them, that would be the end of that. I do not think there is anything more to add.

So why don't you and Mr. Kessler, you being the

25

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Proceedings

1	Government and you, Mr. Wolf, fix a time that is appropriate
2	for you and for me, set aside an entire afternoon, at the very
3	least, to consider. There are not too many documents. Most
4	of the documents, I think, are without any problem and will
5	probably be unsealed, at least a quick look through at
6	Mr. Bralow's request.
7	There are significant documents otherwise, which

There are significant documents otherwise, which Mr. Bralow has been talking about, we will have to examine those and you will have to tell me what it is that I do not know now, if anything, okay?

11 Thank you.

13 (Matter concluded.)

15 0000000

VB OCR CRR